

# THE ARIZONA CITIZEN.

Vol. V.

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## THE ARIZONA CITIZEN.

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Will practice in all the Courts of the

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1st Courts of the Territory,

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Dec. 10, 1874.

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in the several courts of the

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which relates to criminal matters. Notary

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Good and Cheapest Barber Shop.

FRANCISCO BARRAZA HAS OPENED

a new Barber Shop on Myers

Street, nearly opposite the

New Brick Hotel.

Work satisfactorily done at these rates:

Shampooing, 25c.

Shaving, 25c.

Hair Cutting, 50c.

Shaving and Hair Cutting per Month, \$2.

Please call and try my work.

July 10, 1875.

SADDLER, HARNESS MAKER

and Upholsterer.

WORK IN THESE SEVERAL LINES

done in

Good Order and Style,

and with promptness and satisfaction to

customers, at my shop on Congress street,

1st in Congress street, Tucson.

July 3, 1875.

For Sale.

LYSSTATION, (Kennedy's)

1st in Congress street, Tucson.

1st in Congress street, Tucson.

1st in Congress street, Tucson.

1st in Congress street, Tucson.

1st in Congress street, Tucson.

1st in Congress street, Tucson.

1st in Congress street, Tucson.

1st in Congress street, Tucson.

## PUBLIC SCHOOL QUESTION.

Arizona's present Chief Justice declared in his place as a member of the constitutional convention of the State of Nevada, on Friday, July 22, 1864, "that if the people of the United States, and of Nevada in particular, were 'firmly impressed with the necessity of 'any one thing in the general policy of government, it was the necessity of 'fostering and protecting the common 'school system,' and as we hold that to be a truth now, we have not much fear that the system will ever be seriously impaired; not that powerful efforts will not be constantly put forth to repair it, but that they will never prevail. It will, however, be the bounden duty of all who so thoroughly believe in the system as did our present Chief Justice profess to in 1864, to keep its merits before the people and prevent injury to it by all fair means.

If the public school system was good and necessary in 1864; if laws to compel attendance of children upon schools in States wherein they were provided, were sound then, they are now. At that time our present chief justice took the most ultra grounds in favor of both, and his arguments were all in favor of so framing the constitution as to compel the legislature to act accordingly. It was his sound record in this and other respects as a maker of a State constitution, that induced his friends to make extraordinary, and nearly successful, efforts to place him upon the supreme bench of that State. His efforts there in behalf of public schools were believed to have been as sincerely as they were earnestly made, and owing to his well known religious professions, they were particularly notable. He took an active part in the discussions on every important feature of that organic law, but in none a more decided and unmistakable part than the one to establish a system of common schools including the compulsory provision. In the whole proceedings, he never spoke a word nor cast a vote except in earnest support of them.

In the light of our Chief Justice's recent utterances, we could write volumes to show his inconsistency—the mildest but at present we will simply make a few quotations from his record as a constitution maker, in which capacity he was averse to trusting future legislatures with discretionary powers, fearing at some time, for popular or other reasons, they would fail to come up to his high standard on the public school question. On Thursday, July 21, 1864, Mr. Dunne offered this proviso to Section 2 of the educational article of the constitution:

"Provided, that the legislature shall have the power to pass such laws as shall make it compulsory with parents and guardians that all white children under their charge, between the ages of six and fourteen years, residing in incorporated cities or towns, shall receive educational instruction for at least three months in each year, unless physically or mentally incapacitated."

In argument on this subject, he declared himself in favor of a similar but more sweeping provision in the constitution framed by a previous convention of the State in 1863, but with amendments which he held were obviously necessary—particularly with reference to confining the compulsory clause to incorporated cities and towns, for said Mr. Dunne:

"It is from the cities and from the class of children in them which we are to attend the public schools, that most of our criminals come, and I maintain that where facilities for attending school are afforded, it should be made compulsory upon parents to send their children.

In no word spoken did he ever intimate that the public school fund should be divided among a different character of schools, but supported the provision against such a policy, and he even strongly opposed taking money from this fund for a State University, and on this subject Mr. Dunne used the following unmistakable language:

I believe, however, in turning our undivided attention, in the first place, to the common school system of the State, and I do not think that the interest derived from the school fund should be taken from the common schools and applied to the purpose of building up a State University. Therefore, because there is special provision made elsewhere for a State University, and because we are to endeavor, in this first place, to secure to our children the advantages of a good common school system, I move that this last proviso in Section 2 be stricken out.

some form, and if we shall adopt some provision by which the authorities can exact their attendance upon the schools, they may be saved from an evil destiny, and the State will certainly be the better for it.

We do not care to pursue the subject further in this article. We may say something more before Chief Justice Dunne reconciles his present and past course—in fact if we ever do we think we shall do it before that feat is accomplished. Many interesting features of his course in behalf of constitutionally establishing a system of common schools which the legislatures of future years should foster and maintain whether willing or not, are alluded to in this article.

## New Telegraph Company.

Our dispatches last week announced the organization of a new and powerful company in San Francisco, to build and operate telegraph lines in the United States and Canada. The names of Senator William Sharon, Michael Reese, A. Cohen and William Burling are among the incorporators, and hence the company possess means to extend or purchase lines when and where it pleases. Whether or not the incorporators mean active and independent operations, remains to be seen. The field is surely inviting. The Western Union is not only the most oppressive monopoly in the matter of charges, in existence, but it exercises the most baleful influence on public affairs. Connected as it is with the Associated Press, it practically makes public sentiment to suit its interests on all subjects of home and foreign affairs; its power is used to affect the credit of government and to break down or build up public men or measures according as they serve or oppose the company's interest. We trust the new company means immediate and permanent business.

The government lines in Southern California and Arizona are an actual profit to the Western Union company. By far the larger share of its business at San Diego comes from Arizona, and yet it continues to charge more than double the rates per mile that is charged over the government wires. The charge from San Diego to San Francisco is \$1.50 per ten words, whereas it should be but seventy-five cents to be in proportion to the average of Arizona rates. But it will not be long before a competing line up and down the coast will be in operation; in fact one now is to Los Angeles and in less than a year will be to Yuma. So that if not sooner, within a year, we will have reduced rates for telegraphing; and the amount that will then be monthly saved to Tucson, will reach hundreds of dollars. Verily we are not only getting ahead, but the near future is so shaped in some respects, that we can rely upon certain large advantages.

From The Miner of July 9:  
A Hardyville correspondent says: Large droves of sheep are still working their way along the hot, dusty roads, seeking pasture in Arizona. About thirty thousand have already crossed the Colorado river at this place and about twenty five thousand are near by. The droves that are behind are losing many on account of the dry feed and scarcity of water. Sheep are being driven to this Territory should be driven in April or August; June and July are hot months on the desert and a bad time to move stock. Should the summer rains set in early and fall plentiful, at least half a million sheep will be added to the flocks of Arizona from Southern California alone. The present outlook for Arizona as a wool producing country is that it will equal California or any other State in the Union.

My resignation of the office of Postmaster at Prescott will be sent to the President by next mail. It is for the people to petition, naming my successor. Slaving from four o'clock in the morning till nine at night is breaking me down, and I am going to give it up. There is more work in the office than one man can do, but the compensation is not sufficient for two. I apologize to anyone to whom I may have given a curt reply. Try it yourself and you will see how hard it is to always keep your temper.

JAMES S. GILES.  
Dispatches received at Headquarters from Captain George M. Brayton, 8th Infantry, dated Camp on Apache trail on East Park of Verde, July 1, report having struck a rancheria of Indians, killing twenty-five and capturing nine prisoners. One Indian soldier on our side was slightly wounded. The mules also were taken from the settlements were also found with them.

Later, Capt. Brayton has just returned from scout to Camp Verde, and reports in addition to the above, that he struck another rancheria, on the 4th of July, at the head of Red Rock canyon, west of Mazatzal range, killing five and capturing six prisoners.

An eccentric clergyman lately said, in one of his sermons, that "about the commonest proof we have that a man is made of clay, is the brick so often found in his hat."

## ONE HAZEN.

Like one Hagar, formerly of the United States Senate, one Hazen of the United States army, has been spending his leisure time for a year or so past in writing down as barren lands, that portion lying west of the 100th meridian and east of the Sierra Nevada mountains, and between the British Possessions and Mexico. The country thus condemned, embraces the western part of Texas, Kansas, Nebraska and Dakota; all of New Mexico, Arizona, Colorado, Utah, Nevada, Wyoming, Montana and Idaho; the eastern portions of Washington, Oregon and California. But when he went in to belittle the land about which he writes that sustains him and he is trying to disgrace, Hazen evidently felt impelled to spread himself without regard to truth or size of Territory.

This Hazen was educated at the expense of the Treasury of the United States and is now maintained by it. Many fellows are thus favored and never exhibit any gratitude, but it seems left for Hazen to conspicuously show a want of truth as well as gratitude. He says "let emigration to these places be emphatically discouraged." What stuff for any person with sense enough to be allowed at large, to seriously put forth! Of course Hazen only goes where he is ordered by government and paid for going; but millions of better and more useful people than he, are obliged to produce their own living, and many of them are each year going into the condemned section and finding pleasant homes, riches and fine health; building towns and cities with school houses and churches; constructing railways; growing millions of cattle, sheep and other animals; and yearly taking out of the earth many millions of dollars in gold, silver, copper, and other minerals needed for the happiness and prosperity of the people east of the 100th meridian and other parts of the world. The value of these products are largely increasing each year, and their necessity to mankind a fact so patent that as big a liar as Hazen will probably admit it.

We have heretofore referred to this same Hazen who, so far as determined to become famous for something. Months ago, he put forth a series of letters in The New York Tribune, and the press of the west generally referred to him and the falsehoods of his letters as it should have done. He has recently renewed his falsehoods in a pamphlet entitled "Our Barren Lands," and The New York Tribune approvingly reviews it, while its Colorado correspondents are writing up that Territory (a portion of Hazen's worthless region) in the most glowing style to induce healthy and unhealthy, poor and rich people to go there. Probably Hazen pays The Tribune for serving him and the Colorado people pay for a counteracting influence; and possibly Hazen is The Tribune's hired blackmailer of the people in the States and Territories we have enumerated.

In his pamphlet, this Hazen is said to set forth his extended personal observations of the country he condemns; but his observations were taken from military posts or trains well supplied with all the necessities of life including soldier-servants. Set him down in the forests of Ohio and Indiana or rich prairies of Illinois, fifty years ago, and had he been able to write, he would have written as falsely of them as he now does of the vast interior of our country; and if not then provided by the government or some other power or person, he would have starved to death—an event that no one, in the light of the present, could have regretted.

We have personally passed over (without government aid) much of the country from British Columbia to Mexico, and also of that lying between the 100th meridian and the Sierra Nevada mountains, and probably as well understood whereof we write as Hazen can. It is very low and despicable business to detract from the merits of one's country, and doubly low and mean in Hazen, educated, fed and constantly paid, work or play, by his country. He must be one of the fellows who will accept the generous hospitality of a friend, and afterwards find fault with the entertainment.

GEORGE STONEMAN has planted about 70,000 vines on his charming place near Los Robles this season, all of which present as flourishing an appearance as could be desired. He will plant nearly 15,000 more, which will run the number up to 200,000, and will occupy pretty much all the available vineyard ground in the beautiful place. —Los Angeles Star-June 28.

"We were married just a month ago today. We went to Bayston and New York, and ever so many places, and had a perfectly gorgeous time. New York's just lovely!" —Returned Chicago Bride.

A BACHELOR made a will leaving his property to the girls who refused him, and to them I owe my earthly happiness.

## Artesian Wells in Arizona.

Since last February, a law of Arizona has provided for the payment of quite a handsome reward to the person or persons who should first procure flowing water by means of artesian wells. Up to date, we believe no actual effort has been made to procure water in that way, although we hear that Messrs. McCoy & Goldberg have machinery on the way to sink a well in Tucson. Some talk of sinking wells in Yuma and Prescott was reported as having occurred in those towns, but of late we hear nothing from either place on the subject, but are assured that one will soon be undertaken in Tucson. The sooner the better.

Parties in California, have got the impression that \$10,000 reward is offered, which is \$5000 above the sum. Section 1 of the act gives \$3000 to the person or persons who shall be first in obtaining a flowing stream of artesian water at any point in the Territory, except on a military or Indian reservation; and if such flowing water be obtained at a greater depth than five hundred feet, then an addition of \$2000 shall be given. Section 2 provides that after the water has continued to flow uninterruptedly for six months, and proof of the fact be given to the Territorial Auditor, he shall draw his warrant for the sum due under the act, and the Territorial Treasurer shall pay the same. The act is not limited in the time of its effect, and it has been in force since February 1, 1875.

The act is surely liberal and ought to incite rivalry in sinking for artesian water. The conditions seem favorable to success in most all parts of the Territory. Mountains exist in all parts, and with few exceptions, are full of springs, and many of them are more or less timbered to the summit, especially in all the canyons extending from base to top. Hundreds of the most valuable stock-ranches can be acquired by getting artesian water.

The land covered with excellent grass only a few miles southwest of Tucson, and there is hardly a doubt but artesian water could be obtained on it at comparatively little depth. Once obtained, the land would be very valuable. The surrounding mountains all contain living springs. But it seems until somebody successfully sinks a well, however easily and cheaply it may be done, no general interest will be aroused on the important subject, and in this belief the legislature evidently passed the act referred to. To give our readers some practical statistics on the subject, we reprint the following, showing the wells on the Union Pacific railroad, beginning at Separation and extending along the line 108 miles to Rock Springs:

One at Separation, 6,900 feet above sea level, is 1180 feet deep, the water rising to within ten feet of the surface. At Creston, 7,030 feet elevation, the well is only 300 feet deep, furnishing abundant supply of water at that point.

At Washakie, 6,607 feet elevation, the well is 638 feet deep. The water rises fifteen feet above the surface, and flows at the rate of 800 gallons per hour.

At Bitter Creek, 6,085 feet elevation, the well is 606 feet deep, discharging at the surface 1000 gallons per hour, and with pumping yields 2160 gallons per hour.

At Point of Rocks, elevation 6,490 feet, the well is 1000 feet deep, and the supply of water abundant, although it does not rise to the surface nearer than seventeen feet.

At Rock Springs, at an elevation of 6,280 feet, the well is 1156 feet deep, and discharges at the surface 960 gallons per hour, or at twenty-six feet above the surface, 571 gallons per hour.

Rock Springs is 6,280 feet above the sea level, and is the lowest of the six places named, and the well at that place is 1156 feet, while at Creston, at an elevation of 7,030 feet, only 300 feet of boring is required to furnish an abundant supply of water.

EX-SENATOR WM. M. STEWART is out of politics and is as actively engaged in private business as any man living. He has no political favors to bestow and is asking none. He recently declared in San Jose that he lost \$300,000 by being in Washington, and emphatically declared that Ex-Army General Williams is a good lawyer and an honest man, and that he left official life poorer than when he went to Washington. This is what we said a week or so ago, and yet the infamous metropolitan press gives over its despicable success in driving an honest and able man from office.

## THE COLORADO DESERT.

This sandy and burning area of country lying west of the Colorado river and between us and the settled portion of California, has been a source of great damage to Arizona. The press of California too often connected it in some way with our Territory, and travelers and emigrants from the west having to cross it on route hither, generally credited the hardships of passing over it to the greatly inferior ones experienced in Arizona. Of late years, that desert has had much attention by men in public life who have never seen it, but think something ought to be done to improve it, and who believe something in that line can be done. We rather think the idea of opening up a channel to the Gulf of California, expecting thereby to overflow it with ocean water, has been abandoned. Just now a party under command of Lt. Geo. M. Wheeler of the U. S. Engineer Corps, is ordered by him to make a thorough investigation of the practicability of irrigating it by turning the Colorado river on it. Lieutenant Bergland is in immediate command of the party and his instructions are to make a most thorough investigation of all points worth knowing in connection with the desert and river.

So in the course of a few months, we shall have very definite and reliable information with reference to that desert and its possible irrigation by turning the river. If it be demonstrated that the river can be turned upon the desert, the next question must be, whether such diversion will be permitted? And we think this is one about which there can be little if any doubt, for it is hardly probable that a great navigable stream may be destroyed upon any account short of a superhuman one. However, this scientific examination can hardly fail to develop some useful information. The desert is now spanned by telegraph and soon will be again with the addition of a railway, thereby making it a secondary importance to Arizona.

The closing paragraph of Lieut. Wheeler's instructions to Lieut. Bergland, reads:

Your attention should be specially directed to areas of marked depression along the route and their geographical extent, with approaches thereto, as far as practicable. The flow of the river and the character of its sediments will be determined at Camp Mojave and at the mouth of the Rio Virgen. Incidentally you will determine the points at which artificial reservoirs can be most easily constructed, taking advantage of the contour of the sub-drainage basins; the more or less impermeable character of the soil underlying them; the value for agricultural purposes of arid tracts encountered, if water can be had, and the probable amount that can be reclaimed; the analysis of alkaline, saline and other deposits; the probable climatic changes to ensue; character of the present vegetation; probable changes in the average total flow of the river in different seasons etc., etc.

Lieutenant Bergland remains in the field till October 15. Returning then to Los Angeles, he will reduce his notes and submit his report to headquarters at Washington. In the field he will be aided by Gilbert Thompson, topographer, and Dr. Oscar Loew, chemist and mineralogist, beside a numerous corps of other assistants.

LATE dispatches show that the excitement about gold in the Black Hills country, was raised upon but few colors of gold. Why it was done at all, is yet a mystery. Prominent military officers (Custer being the principal) started the golden stories, but Col. Fred Grant soon after pronounced them exaggerations. After all, by aid of the eastern press which will work up any thing for an excitement, no matter to what extent the public is damaged, the reports of plenty of gold were again circulated and to some extent believed; but lately the Interior Department has sent out Professor Jenney to examine into and report the facts, and he says but very little gold has been found, and not enough to insure any general mining. And so another fraud is exposed. A Sioux city dispatch of the 11th says the troops were ordered to leave Fort Randall to drive the miners out.

FROM THE SENTINEL of last Saturday: Wm. B. Hooper & Co. received during the week 3000 pounds of bar copper from the smelting works of Tully, Ochoa & Co., Tucson; 6,500 pounds of wool from the sheep ranch of Gov. Sanford; 1200 pounds government freight and fifty rawhides.

Shipped by wagon train of Appel, 35,000 pounds citizen and government freight for Tucson. David Nehr has shipped during the week down the river, 5000 pounds. By Tully & Ochoa's wagon trains for Tucson and way stations, 18,725.

## MISSOURI VALLEY

### Life Insurance Co.

Principal office

LEAVENWORTH, Kansas.

D. M. SWAN, Pres. J. I. JONES, Secy

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JOHN WASSON.

The above Sound, Vigorous, and Popular

company have just completed the organization of this Branch Office, thereby offering

### Superior Advantages

In the matter of Life Insurance. They have fully complied with the laws of Arizona. Have been licensed by the Territorial Treasurer, and have a responsible legal representative resident in Arizona. This Company from its favorable location, secures

Higher Rates of Interest on its investments than Eastern Companies. Each Policy Holder being a member, receives his share of the surplus. Its policies are world-wide. No restrictions on travel or residence. For information relative to insurance, apply to any of the Board of Directors or to HUGH FARLEY, Secretary. Office on Congress street, Tucson. March 15, 1875.

W. B. HELLINGS, O. R. VAIL,

EDWARD K. HELLINGS.

## SALT RIVER VALLEY

### FLOURING MILL,

### SALT RIVER VALLEY, ARIZONA.

OUR MILL, NOW BEING IN FULL

operation, we are prepared to furnish the market with a quality of Flour, which we guarantee far superior to any manufactured in the Territory, and fully equal to the very best imported from California. We will keep constantly on hand at the Mill, and at our several agencies, the following

25, 50, and 100-Pound Sacks

GRAHAM FLOUR, BRAN,

CORN-MEAL, SEMITILLA

and CRACKED WHEAT.

A liberal discount will be made on regular rates to merchants and others purchasing large quantities.

AGENTS:

W. B. HOOPER & Co., Yuma.</